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CATALOGUE OF



ROCKMONT NURSERY

D. M. ANDREWS, OWNER

B. P. L. Lote



MEEHAN MALLOW MARVELS

This cut shows four flowers, one of each color, Red, Crimson, Pink and White

BOULDER, COLORADO, U.S.A.

READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

Of fine shade trees, evergreens, ornamental and flowering shrubs, vines, hardy flowers, etc., Rockmont Nursery offers the most complete assortment to be found in Colorado. Moreover, all the varieties offered have been selected from carefully tested sorts which have been found successful in this climate. I consider each and every item entirely safe for planting at the lower altitudes anywhere in Colorado. For the higher altitudes I call attention to the Colorado Evergreens and Native Shrubs, and also to the hardier things in the other sections of the catalogue which I will indicate upon request. In fact, I shall be glad to consider and give advice upon any question relating to the selection of suitable trees, shrubs or other plants for your particular requirements wherever situated. This invitation is tendered alike both to customers and to their friends, with the request that they bring up these questions early, as during April and May my time must be almost wholly devoted to the filling of orders and it is a physical impossibility then to personally attend to correspondence as I would like.

Location. My office, propagating and trial grounds are at the west city limits of Boulder, at the foot of the mountains, altitude 5,500 feet above sea-level. My nursery is five miles out, on well watered bottom land, a rich black sandy loam, which insures a quick healthy growth, unusually good root development, together with extreme hardiness, because submitted to much lower temperatures than the higher lands near the foot hills.

Planting Season. Spring is the generally accepted time for planting. All the stock offered in this catalogue may be safely planted at this season. Planting may begin in March if soil conditions are favorable, continuing through April and early May, or until growth is too far advanced. Collected evergreens may be planted as late as early June.

Please do not delay ordering until the end of the season and expect shipment the same day; it is often quite impossible, although late orders will be given the best attention possible.

Packing and Transportation. The prices in this catalogue are for stock in the nursery. For the accommodation of those at a distance, I will box or bale for shipment without addition cost, except where the order is a small one, say for less than a dozen trees or shrubs. It will be readily understood that the labor and material necessary to pack one tree is nearly as much as for one dozen. This expense would exceed the profit on a single tree, so a small charge in such cases will be made for packing, but only sufficient to cover actual cost.

The purchaser pays the cost of transportation, and unless specific instructions are received, I will forward by the most direct route and by the best method, safety and cheapness considered. Plants go by express at a special rate which is considerably less than the merchandise rate. Most of the herbaceous perennials can be sent by mail.

Prices. The prices of this catalogue are based on a single tree or plant, and in all instances a dozen of one kind will be sold for the price of ten, and six of one kind at the dozen rate; for example, if one plant costs 25 cents, a dozen will cost \$2.50, and six will cost \$1.25. The prices are net for quantities quoted; special estimates will be given for large orders or on large quantities when our stock will permit.

Remember that there is scarcely any commodity in which the value may differ so widely as in plants; good, well grown, and well developed nursery stock will always command a fair price. Rockmont Nursery maintains a high standard of excellence by consigning the culs and scrubby stock to the rubbish-heap where they are burned.

Nursery Inspection. In compliance with the state law, my nursery has been officially inspected and found free from scale insects or other pests or diseases; a copy of certificate with every shipment.

Reliability. Nurserymen must offer reliable stock, true to name, and at fair prices if their business is to be permanent and prosperous. Each nurseryman has his own individual way of meeting this fact, unless he chooses to disregard it. Regarding my own reliability I prefer to refer you to customers and others, rather than to have you take my word for it.

In all the descriptions which follow I have drawn upon my own experience, with especial reference to our Colorado climate. It has been constantly my intention to state facts fairly and impartially, not omitting weak points or faults. This may seem a departure from ordinary and safe business methods, some of my friends tell me so, but thus far the financial results seem to justify the continuance of such a policy.

Thanking all my friends most cordially for their patronage and various courtesies which are herewith acknowledged, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

Boulder, Colorado, February, 1910.

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D. M. ANDREWS.

Deciduous Trees

It pays to plant good trees. Not good quality, merely, but good kinds as well. The first cost will be a little more for thoroughbred trees than for scrubs, but it should be considered an investment rather than an expense.

Good trees enhance the value of property more in proportion to cost than any other improvement. Their value increases faster than any other part of the premises. You realize benefit whether you sell or not. A tree like an Oak, which will keep on improving for one hundred or two hundred or three hundred years, is obviously a greater contribution to posterity than a Carolina Poplar which will begin to fail long before it is fifty years old. Moreover, the difference in growth between hard wood trees

and soft wood trees is much less than is generally supposed.

The charm of trees depends very largely upon a suitable selection, the general fitness of each tree for the place it is to occupy, and its adaptation to the climate.

Our list has been carefully selected from kinds which are known to be growing and thriving in Colorado. The descriptions are intended to convey a fair and truthful impression, disclosing faults as well as excellence.

Our trees are select, straight specimens, with good top and root development. They are carefully grown for discriminating buyers who appreciate quality as well as economy.

ACER—MAPLES.

In this group will be found a number of our hardest and most valuable shade and ornamental trees, ranging from shrubs to trees of largest size, having varied and unusually attractive foliage. Their graceful and artistic proportions and autumn colors add greatly to their effectiveness.

Acer Ginnala, Siberian Maple. A large shrub of graceful appearance with handsome three-lobed foliage turning bright red in autumn. May be used in this region instead of the less hardy Japanese Maples. Size 2-3 feet, price 30 cents each; 3-4 feet, very bushy specimens, 75 cents.

Acer glabrum, Rocky Mountain Maple. The large shrubby maple of the mountains; dense bushy habit, well rounded symmetrical outlines, hardy and adapted for dry positions. Size 3-4 feet, price 35 cents each.

Acer platanoides, Norway Maple. A large tree of quite rapid growth, compact rounded head, dark luxuriant foliage turning bright yellow in autumn. A tree of splendid appearance, valuable for street planting, shade or ornament, hardy, vigorous and well suited to our climate. Size 5-6 feet, 65 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.25.

Acer platanoides Schwedleri, Schwedler's Norway Maple. A variety with blood-red foliage in spring, gradually changing to dark green with purplish autumn shades. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

Acer pseudo-platanus, Sycamore Maple. A large growing, vigorous, hardy tree; leaves large, five lobed, dark green, yellow in autumn. This and the Norway, belong to the Hard Maples, but are more rapid growers than the American Hard Maple. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Acer saccharinum, (A. dasycarpum) Soft

or Silver Maple. A large tree of very rapid growth, slender spreading branches, rather easily broken by wind or snow. This is not the Silver-leaved Poplar which is often mis-called Silver-leaved Maple. 5-6 feet, 25 cents; 6-8 feet, 40 cents; 8-10 feet, 75 cents.

Acer saccharum, Hard or Sugar Maple. A large growing, long lived tree of upright dense habit, thriving in almost any soil, making best development in moist loam. Valuable in this region as a street tree and for other purposes where rapid growth is not essential. Its hardiness, freedom from insects and disease, refined and stately appearance commend it to more general use. 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents; 8-10 feet, \$1.25.

AESCRULUS—HORSE CHESTNUTS.

Handsome flowering trees, very hardy and extremely adaptable, preferring moist loamy soils.

Aesculus glabra, Ohio Buckeye. A medium sized tree with handsome five-parted foliage and yellowish flowers. Fruit prickly, enclosing the large brown seed or "Buckeye." 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

Aesculus Hippocastaneum, European Horse Chestnut. A large tree of very symmetrical, somewhat formal habit and compact growth, affording a dense shade. Flowers very showy, white, followed by the characteristic fruits. Everywhere highly esteemed and is one of the successful trees for Colorado. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

AILANTHUS—TREE OF HEAVEN.

Ailanthus glandulosa, Tree of Heaven. A rapid growing tree from China, with foliage resembling Sumach. Stands smoke, dust, drought, alkali and other unfavorable conditions. Hardy, except that the top often kills back the first winter. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

ALNUS—ALDER.

Alnus tenuifolius, Rocky Mountain Alder. A small native tree especially valuable for wet places. 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

BETULA—BIRCHES.

The Birches are hardy trees of rather slender growth and graceful habit. Their picturesque trunks clothed with papery bark are especially attractive in winter, and this effect may be intensified by a judicious combination with evergreens. They are sometimes injured during extremely dry winters, and on this account they are apt to succeed best in soils somewhat retentive of moisture.

Betula alba pendula laciniata, Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A variety of the European White Birch with very slender pendulous branches and beautifully cut foliage. The finest of weeping trees. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

Betula fontinalis, Rocky Mountain Birch. The large shrubby species common along streams, with purplish brown bark and twigs. The hardiest Birch for this region, but never attaining large size. 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 4-6 feet, 50 cents.

Betula lenta, Sweet or Cherry Birch. Distinct in having rough brown trunks; a handsome tree resembling the wild Black Cherry of the eastern states. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Betula lutea, Yellow Birch. A large sized tree of the extreme north with silvery or yellowish bark, foliage dark green, turning yellow in autumn. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Betula nigra, Red or River Birch. A tall tree, often growing with several trunks, clothed with reddish papery bark. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Betula papyrifera, Paper or Canoe Birch. The Canoe Birch of the Indians, creamy white bark, perhaps the hardiest of the white Birches. 5-6 feet, \$1.00.

CARPINUS—HORNBEAM.

Carpinus betulus, European Hornbeam. A moisture-loving tree of slow, compact growth, retaining its dry leaves nearly all winter, sometimes used for screens or hedges. 1½-2 feet bushy, 35 cents.

CASTANEA—CHESTNUT.

Castanea Americana, Sweet Chestnut. Succeeds only in sandy loam which is free from lime or alkali. 4-5 feet, 50 cents.

CATALPA—CATALPA.

Catalpa speciosa, Western Catalpa. The most valuable species for Colorado because of its hardiness, strong erect habit and rapid growth. It has attractive foliage and large panicles of exceedingly showy flowers, and is rarely injured by snow or wind or insects. The frequent substitution of inferior forms has detracted somewhat from the reputation it deserves. Genuine speciosa, 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

CELTIS—HACKBERRY.

Very hardy drought-resisting trees of Elm-like appearance.

Celtis occidentalis, Hackberry. A handsome tree with stout, spreading branches, light green foliage. 5-6 feet, 40 cents.

Celtis reticulata, Western Hackberry. A native species, valuable for planting in dry or exposed situation where other trees will not thrive; in good soil it makes a compact growing tree of medium size. 5-6 feet, 35 cents; 6-7 feet, 50 cents.

CERCIS—JUDAS TREE.

Cercis Canadensis, Judas Tree or Red-Bud. A small tree, producing a profusion of rose-pink flowers in early spring. Should have a sheltered location. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

CRATAEGUS—HAWTHORN.

Ornamental trees of small size and dense growth, handsome foliage and showy flowers and fruit. They grow in almost any soil or position and for landscape planting they are of exceptional value. The following native species are naturally suited to the climate.

Crataegus Cerronis, Low and dense with small glossy foliage and red-brown fruit. 2-3 feet, 50 cents.

Crataegus Coloradensis, Colorado Hawthorn. Flowers large, in ample clusters, fruit dark scarlet, abundant; leaves large, deeply cut; a small tree of fine appearance and ironclad hardiness. 2-3 feet, 30 cents.

Crataegus saligna, Black-fruited Hawthorn. A remarkably graceful tree of slender upright, almost fastigiate habit, small glossy foliage and black fruit. Twigs bright reddish brown, thorny; excellent for hedges. 3-4 feet, 40 cents; 4-5 feet, 50 cents.

ELAEAGNUS—OLEASTER.

Elaeagnus angustifolius, Russian Olive. Now recognized throughout the Plains region as one of our most valuable trees for ornament. Its beautiful silvery foliage and twigs, its luxuriant graceful habit and ability to resist all vicissitudes of climate, combine to render it distinct and indispensable. 3-4 feet, 35 cents; 5-6 feet, 50 cents.

FAGUS—BEECH.

Fagus sylvatica, European Beech. Long lived stately trees of rather slow growth. Of remarkably clean appearance, smooth gray bark and glossy dark green foliage, free from disease or insects. 2 feet bushy, 50 cents.

FRAXINUS—ASH.

Trees of rapid growth, hardy, valuable for shade and for street planting.

Fraxinus Americana, White Ash. A handsome tree of upright symmetrical habit, making a clean thrifty growth. A finer tree than the Green Ash. 5-6 feet, 30 cents; 6-8 feet, 40 cents.

Fraxinus lanceolata, Green Ash. Native of the northwest and considered hardier than the White Ash, making a desirable tree for the colder portions of our region. 6-8 feet, 40 cents.

Fraxinus sambucifolia, Black Ash. A slender growing tree with straight smooth trunk and short spreading branches. 4-6 feet, 50 cents.

GLEDITSIA—HONEY LOCUST.

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis, Thornless Honey Locust. The Thornless Honey Locust differs from the ordinary form in the absence of thorns, both from the trunk and branches. Its growth is very rapid and symmetrical, the tree beautifully proportioned, the trunk smooth and straight, the branching system ideal, forming a rather broad well rounded head, yet so strong as never to be broken by wind or snow. Foliage delicate and fern-like, casting a light shade, allowing grass to grow well underneath. Unlike the Black Locust, it does not sprout from the root and is never injured by borers or other pests. It thrives perfectly throughout our region and has about the same rate of growth as the Soft Maple, yet is a long-lived, hard wood tree. It is uniformly healthy, requires little pruning, is remarkably drought resisting, and is valuable for timber, producing more weight per acre annually than Cottonwood. Without exception the most valuable tree for this region. Thornless trees, 5-6 feet, 75 cents; 6-8 feet, \$1.00. Trees more or less thorny, 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

GYMNOCLADUS—COFFEE TREE.

Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Tree. Related to the Honey Locust and shares many of its good points, and is adapted to the same range but is of slower growth. As an ornamental tree it is a favorite in the east, because of its unusually handsome foliage, and picturesque winter aspect. Deserves more general use. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

HICORIA—HICKORY.

Exceedingly ornamental trees, similar in hardness and other requirements to the Black Walnut.

Hicoria ovata, Shagbark Hickory. The best nut species, and a grand but slow growing shade tree. One year seedlings, 25 cents.

Hicoria minima, Bitter-nut Hickory. The most rapidly growing species and a superb tree; the nuts are bitter but are eaten by squirrels. 4-6 feet, \$1.00.

JUGLANS—WALNUT.

Juglans cinerea, Butternut. Considered harder than the Black Walnut and has proven fully as successful, though not as frequently planted. The nuts are of excellent quality and are produced in abundance where several trees are planted together. 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

Juglans nigra, Black Walnut. A most valuable tree for timber, shade, and ornament, and one of the best nut trees for Colorado. 3-4 feet, 25 cents; 5-6 feet, 45 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

KOELREUTERIA—VARNISH TREE.

Koelreuteria paniculata, Varnish Tree. A small tree from China and Japan of an ornamental nature, having the ability to withstand drought, hot winds and alkali; enduring more alkali than any other tree known. 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

LIRIODENDRON—TULIP TREE.

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A handsome tree related to the Magnolias, which has proven quite successful in Colorado, growing best in a rather loose, loamy soil. 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB.

Malus Ioensis Bechtelii, Bechtel's Flowering Crab. A small tree forming a low spreading head. This is a variety of the native Crab Apple of Minnesota and Iowa, having perfectly double delicate pink flowers resembling small roses, with a most delicious fragrance. Extremely hardy, easily grown and a gem among flowering trees. 3-4 feet, 75 cents; 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

MORUS—MULBERRY.

Morus Tartarica, Russian Mulberry. Valuable for windbreaks and for fence posts; as a single specimen it is very ornamental and the fruit is a great attraction to birds. 4-6 feet, 30 cents.

OSTRYEA—IRONWOOD.

Ostrya Virginica, Ironwood or Hop Hornbeam. A small slender tree with curious shreddy brown bark, and fruiting clusters resembling hops. 8-10 feet, \$1.50.

PLATANUS—SYCAMORE.

Platanus orientalis, Oriental Plane or Sycamore. A large tree of rapid growth and distinct appearance, with large leaves and flaky, whitish bark. Is growing successfully in Colorado and endures alkali. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

POPULUS—COTTONWOOD, POPLAR.

Hardy trees of very rapid growth, having considerable value because of their marvelous endurance of all sorts of conditions. They are short lived, and at best produce a rather cheap effect. For city and town planting they should be generally discarded wherever better kinds are practicable.

Populus acuminata

Lance-leaved Poplar. A native, having the reputation of being the hardest shade tree known for the extreme northern limits of our mountain region, and in my opinion, the best and most beautiful of all the species. It is characterized by the lance-like foliage, smooth whitish bark, and rounded symmetrical head. The Nursery is experimenting with some improved cottonless forms and hybrids, but has no stock for sale this season.

Populus alba Bolleana

Bolles' Poplar. A small pyramidal tree with striking silvery white foliage and pale green bark. 5-6 feet, 65 cents.

Populus nigra fastigiata, Lombardy Poplar. Exceptional among all the trees suited to this region, because of its unique narrow columnar form of growth. It is therefore indispensable for the purposes to which it is adapted. 5-6 feet, 30 cents; 8-10 feet, 50 cents; 10-12 feet, 75 cents.

Populus occidentalis, Western Cottonwood. The best-known shade tree throughout the west and requires no description. It is a better tree than the Carolina Poplar which is to some extent superseding it. 6-8 feet, 35 cents; 8-10 feet, 50 cents; 10-12 feet, 75 cents; 14-16 feet, \$1.50; 18-20 feet, \$2.50.

PRUNUS—PLUM, CHERRY.

Prunus Americana, Wild Plum. Of value for planting in thickets and in landscape work; very showy when in flower. 4-6 feet, 35 cents.

Prunus serotina, Wild Black Cherry. The well known timber tree of the eastern states, and desirable as a shade tree or lawn specimen. 4-5 feet, 75 cents.

QUERCUS—THE OAKS.

The Oaks may well be considered a synonym for strength and longevity. They are the most majestic and picturesque of all our forest trees. No landscape is complete without them, and fortunately there are species suited to every region where trees will grow. Oaks thrive in any soil but grow most rapidly in a deep moist loam. They are seldom injured by the effects of climate, insects, or disease; and no other trees can compare with them in their gorgous autumn colors.

Quercus acuminata, Yellow Chestnut-Oak. Foliage resembling Chestnut, dark glossy green; a rather slender tree with smooth light gray bark. 6-8 feet, \$1.25; 8-10 feet, \$1.50.

Quercus alba, White Oak. A majestic tree with broad rounded crown supported by massive branches. Beautiful lobed foliage, turning to wine-red in autumn, very persistent, often remaining on the branches through the winter. 6-8 feet, \$1.50; 8-10 feet, \$2.00.

Quercus macrocarpa, Burr Oak. One of the hardest and a rapid grower in this climate. Branches stout, often corky, foliage deeply lobed, of leathery texture, acorns large, nearly enclosed in a mossy burr. 3-4 feet, 75 cents; 5-6 feet, \$1.25.

Quercus palustris, Pin Oak. A pyramidal tree with a single main trunk and horizontal or drooping branches; foliage finely cut, turning red and scarlet in autumn. Makes very graceful specimens and grows rapidly. 4-6 feet, \$1.00; 6-8 feet, \$1.50; 8-10 feet, \$2.50.

Quercus rubra, Red Oak. A large handsome tree with a symmetrical, rounded, rather open crown, well supported by the smooth iron-gray branches and trunk. Foliage dark green, sharply cut, brilliant scarlet hues in autumn. When once established, this Oak

has about the same rate of growth as the American Elm, and is an ideal shade tree, perhaps the best Oak for this region. 3-4 feet, 75 cents; 5-6 feet, \$1.25; 6-8 feet, \$2.00.

Quercus nana, Scrub Oak. A small shrubby species with handsome foliage. 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

Quercus prinoides, Chinquapin Oak. A shrubby chestnut-leaved Oak of very neat appearance, bearing acorns when only a foot or two tall. 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

ROBINIA—FLOWERING LOCUSTS.

These are not to be confused with the Honey Locust, for which see Gleditsia.

Robinia Neo-Mexicana, Rocky Mountain Locust. A hardy native tree, in general appearance like the Black Locust but of smaller size, and flowers a beautiful shade of rose pink. 4-5 feet, \$1.00.

Robinia pseudacacia, Black Locust. Valued for its durable timber, and a satisfactory shade and ornamental tree. Appears not to be injured by borers in this state. Its drooping racemes of yellowish white flowers are delightfully fragrant and very showy. 5-6 feet, 35 cents; 6-8 feet, 50 cents.

SALIX—WILLOWS.

Hardy trees or shrubs of rapid growth, unusually tolerant of moisture; as ornamental subjects, presenting little variety, yet desirable to a limited extent.

Salix alba, Russian or White Willow. Usually planted for windbreaks and sometimes for stream protection; grows from cuttings, prices given upon application.

Salix caprea pendula, Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. A form with drooping branches grafted on an upright stem. 2 year heads, \$1.25.

Salix dolerosa, Wisconsin Weeping Willow. The well known Weeping Willow, becoming a tree of large size. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Salix pentandra, Laurel-leaf Willow. A handsome pyramidal tree of medium size, with dark green shining foliage; splendid as a specimen on the lawn. 5-6 feet, 50 cents; 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH.

Sorbus Americana, American Mountain Ash. A small tree or sometimes shrubby, with handsome foliage and clusters of red fruit. 3-4 feet, 75 cents.

Sorbus aucuparia, European Mountain Ash. For creating a charming lawn effect no tree is more appropriate. Of medium size, graceful and symmetrical, showy both in flower or fruit, healthy and vigorous; it wins greater popularity each season. 6-8 feet, 75 cents.

Sorbus hybrida, Oak-leaved Mountain Ash. Another beautiful lawn tree of small size, narrow pyramidal habit, quite formal in appearance. Foliage resembling some forms of Oak leaves. Appropriate for planting in pairs at entrances. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

SYRINGA—TREE LILAC.

Syringa Japonica, Tree Lilac. A small pyramidal tree with creamy white flowers in panicles a foot long, blooming a month later than the common Lilacs. 2-3 feet, 75 cents.

TILIA—LINDEN.

Several of the Lindens are well suited to this region; the European forms are of more compact growth and less likely to be broken by snow or wind than the American.

Tilia Americana, American Linden or Basswood. A large spreading tree, heart-shaped leaves, fragrant flowers affording honey. 5-6 feet, 65 cents.

Tilia Europea, European Linden. A large tree with spreading branches, forming a compact, symmetrical crown. One of the most desirable and successful trees for Colorado. 4-5 feet, 50 cents; 5-6 feet, 65 cents.

ULMUS—THE ELMS.

The Elms whose graceful outlines and artistic proportions are the delight of the tree lover, are not at their best in this region. They are especially sensitive to our prevailing west winds which cause them to lean to the eastward, and the long spreading branches of the American Elm are frequently broken by snow. The European Elms make a more compact growth and seem to be more successful.

Ulmus Americana, American Elm. A large spreading tree, succeeding best in the shelter afforded within our cities and larger towns. Exceedingly variable in growth, and therefore better adapted for parks and shade

than for street planting. 6-8 feet, 50 cents; 8-10 feet, 65 cents.

Ulmus campestris, English Elm. The ordinary form has small dark green leaves, more or less corky twigs, and rather compact upright growth. 5-6 feet, 75 cents.

Ulmus campestris major, Large-leaved English Elm. A large tree of robust growth with large leaves. One of the most valuable Elms, foliage remaining green later than any other. 5-6 feet, 65 cents.

Ulmus scabra, Scotch or Wych Elm. A large tree of rather dense growth, forming a rather broad rounded crown. Like all the European Elms, its foliage remains green very late in the season. 6-8 feet, \$1.00.

Ulmus scabra Dovaei, Dovey's Scotch Elm. A distinct variety of vigorous growth and upright pyramidal habit. Fine for avenues, as each tree makes a perfectly uniform growth. 7-8 feet, \$1.25.

Ulmus scabra Huntingdoni, Huntingdon Elm. A magnificent variety of uniform upright habit and vigorous rapid growth. 7-8 feet, \$1.25.

Ulmus scabra pendula, Camperdown Weeping Elm. A weeping variety grafted on straight stems 6 to 8 feet high, producing a dense canopy of luxuriant foliage. 2 year heads, \$1.25.

VIBURNUM—BLACK HAW.

Viburnum Lentago, Black Haw. A small tree, native or naturalized near Boulder, of handsome appearance and perfectly adapted to this climate. Charming in large shrubberies or as single specimens. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Colorado Evergreens

Colorado is justly famed for beautiful evergreens. They have a world-wide reputation, and are everywhere highly esteemed. For planting in this region the native species are preeminently suited to the climate; many exotic sorts are not.

The evergreens are the dominating feature of our native vegetation and are just as appropriate about our homes and in our parks and public grounds as they are in the mountains. They are well worthy of more general planting; they afford needed shelter for our homes, to stock and to other vegetation; they possess all required elements of beauty and extend good cheer through the winter season when it is most needed.

A general impression exists that evergreens are difficult to transplant and slow of growth. Most failures in either respect arise from a misapprehension of simple re-

quirements. When evergreens are to be transplanted, they should be dug with a ball of the original soil enclosing the roots. This should be securely wrapped and kept moist until replanted. Trees from the nursery handled in this way should sustain no loss whatever in replanting, and medium sized specimens dug directly from the mountain sides will be nearly as successful.

The best time for planting is in spring before growth begins. Trees in the mountains start later than those in the nursery, and can be, and usually are, shipped after the nursery trees are too far advanced for transplanting. If in a sufficiently retarded condition they may be planted safely as late as June.

The rapidity of growth varies greatly with conditions. The Pines, Junipers and Red Spruce require little moisture; will ex-

ist on less than sufficient to support any deciduous trees, yet all these make their best growth with an abundance of moisture, if attended with good drainage. Under favorable conditions the Bull Pine, Blue Spruce and Red Spruce will make an average growth of one to one and one half feet annually, and the other sorts will do nearly as well.

Evergreens should be planted very firmly, tamping the soil thoroughly around the ball but leaving the surface loose. Avoid too much water as carefully as too little. Over-watering or too frequent watering is most detrimental on retentive clay soils. Water thoroughly and then withhold until more is needed. The danger period with recently planted evergreens is during late July, August and September. At this time they are forming the buds which determine the growth of the next season, and the same care in watering and cultivation should be continued until the growth is entirely matured.

The best of care in planting cannot offset the need of good stock to start with. In no other class of nursery stock does quality and skillful preparation count for as much. The Rockmont method of handling evergreens is the result of years of practical experience, and proves uniformly successful because based on scientific principles.

Our stock is grown in the nursery and several times transplanted unless otherwise mentioned. All are dug with ball of earth and securely wrapped.

NOTE. The prices quoted are for first class stock of the kinds and grades specified. For especially selected stock, for matched pairs of evergreens and for hedges and screens where a uniform size is required, a slight advance in price will be made.

ABIES—FIR, BALSAM.

Abies lasiocarpa, Alpine Fir. A narrow pyramidal tree with silvery green foliage. Prefers a moist mellow soil and should have the shelter of other evergreens. Collected 2-3 feet, 75 cents; 3-4 feet, \$1.25.

JUNIPERUS—JUNIPER, CEDAR.

Juniperus scopulorum, Colorado Silver Cedar. A near relative of the Virginia Red Cedar, but with some important differences. In form it is of narrower, more upright growth, very compact and symmetrical, and the foliage has the beautiful silvery effect which is characteristic of many of the Colorado evergreens. It retains its lower branches and symmetrical form to a great age, and its silvery green color well through the winter. In Colorado it is at present the most popular of all evergreens. 2-3 feet, 75 cents. Collected 2-3 feet, 65 cents; 3-4 feet, \$1.00; 4-5 feet, 2.00; 5-6 feet, \$3.00.

Juniperus Siberica, Prostrate Juniper. A low creeping evergreen, its graceful sprays spreading fan-like in all directions. 1 foot clumps, 50 cents.

PICEA—SPRUCE.

Picea Engelmanni, Engelmann's Spruce.

A fine large growing species of very symmetrical form, branches, ascending, foliage blue-tinged but not as silvery as the Blue Spruce. Collected 2-3 feet, 75 cents, 3-4 feet, \$1.25.

Picea pungens, Colorado Blue Spruce. A symmetrical tree with horizontal or slightly ascending branches, needles very stiff and sharp pointed, foliage varying from nearly green to silvery blue. The color usually improving under cultivation, but not reaching its best for a year or two after transplanting. The state tree of Colorado, and found native only in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. It has gained a most remarkable popularity throughout America and Europe, combining as it does superlative beauty with almost universal adaptability. Ordinary forms more or less tinged blue, 1-1½ feet, 50 cents; 1½-2 feet, 75 cents; 2-2½ feet, \$1.25; 2½-3 feet, \$2.00. Larger sizes collected to order.

Extra silver-blue, (*Picea pungens glauca*) 1-1½ feet, \$1.00; 1½-2 feet, \$1.50; 2-2½ feet, \$2.50. Larger sizes collected to order.

Picea pungens, Koster's, having not only the finest silver-blue color, but also much denser foliage. Grafted specimens from Koster's famous variety, 1½-2 feet, \$3.00; 2-3 feet, \$5.00.

PINUS—THE PINES.

The value of the Pines for cultivation has not been fully appreciated. They are considered difficult to transplant, but this is not the case when handled by our improved method. No other windbreak is so effective, and for park and home planting the shelter they afford to other vegetation is worth considering, aside from their high ornamental value.

Pinus flexilis, Rocky Mountain White or Limber Pine. Soft bluish green foliage; a slender tree while young, very picturesque when old. Collected, 1-2 feet, 75 cents.

Pinus Murrayana, Lodgepole Pine. Rather short light green foliage; a slender tree of symmetrical spruce-like habit, growing rapidly in a moist sandy loam. Collected 1½-2 feet, 75 cents; 2-3 feet, \$1.25.

Pinus scopulorum, Rock or Bull Pine. The common Pine of our foothills, and one of the most noble and picturesque of American conifers. The most valuable Pine for planting in this region and will succeed throughout the state with very little moisture when once established. This will doubtless prove to be the best evergreen for "dry farming" and as windbreaks will be found effective in conserving moisture. Collected 1-1½ feet, 50 cents, \$35.00 per hundred; 1½-2 feet, 75 cents; 2-3 feet, \$1.25.

PSEUDOTSUGA—RED SPRUCE.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii, Douglas or Red Spruce. The common Spruce growing on dry north slopes; a handsome tree in cultivation, and extensively used in Europe for forest planting. Collected 1-2 feet, 50 cents; 2-3 feet, 75 cents; 3-4 feet, \$1.25.

Colorado Native Shrubs

The native shrubs, like the native evergreens, are pre-eminently suited to our rather trying climate. It is well to make them the foundation of extensive plantings, not alone because they can be depended upon, but because they are appropriate, and because they will receive more notice and appreciation from travelers and visitors than the ordinary shrubs with which they are familiar. Besides, they are beautiful and afford much variety and show marked im-

provement under cultivation. Many of our native shrubs have been introduced into all of our northern and eastern states with gratifying success.

The following native trees and large shrubs will be found under the heading of Deciduous Trees:—*Acer*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Celtis*, *Crataegus*, *Populus*, *Prunus*, *Robinia* and *Viburnum*.

A dozen shrubs of one kind will be sold for the price of ten.

Amorpha canescens, Lead Plant. Silvery foliage, purple flower spikes, 25 cents each.

Amorpha fruticosa, Wild Indigo Shrub, Locust-like foliage, dark purple flowers in slender spikes. 2-3 feet, 20 cents.

Amorpha nana, Sweet Indigo. A very dwarf shrub, not exceeding two feet, with minute foliage, numerous spikes of dark garnet-rose flowers; whole plant agreeably scented. 1-2 feet, 35 cents.

Ampelopsis vitacea, Woodbine, see Vines and Climbers.

Berberis Fendleri, Colorado Barberry. A new hardy Barberry now offered for the first time. In many respects it is intermediate between *Berberis vulgaris* and *B. Thunbergii*. I have tested it in the nursery for three years and it takes well to cultivation and promises to be hardier and to stand drought better than most kinds. Stock limited. 1-1½ feet, 35 cents.

Berberis repens, Oregon Grape. An evergreen ground-covering plant with foliage like Holly; flowers fragrant, bright yellow, berries blue. \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

Cercocarpus parvifolius, Mountain Mahogany. A curious small-leaved shrub with long wand-like branches, bearing during the summer numerous feathery-tailed seeds, producing a most unique effect. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Clematis ligusticifolia, see Vines.

Cornus Baileyi, Red-stemmed Dogwood or Cornel. For a long time botanists have confused this with *Cornus stolonifera*, and I have so offered it in former catalogues, calling attention to certain differences in our Colorado form. The above name now appears to be correct. Prof. L. H. Bailey, in whose honor it was named, says of it in The Cyclopedias of American Horticulture, "A very handsome species of upright growth, with dark red branches, blooming nearly all summer, and of a distinct grayish hue, due to the slightly upward curled leaves. The fall color of foliage and winter color of twigs are unequalled." It is doubtless the best of all shrubby Dogwoods for landscape

planting for cold climates. 2-3 feet, 25 cents. Extra heavy bushy clumps 3-4 feet tall and nearly as broad, \$1.25 each. Strong collected bushes \$15.00 per hundred.

Corylus rostrata, Hazelnut. Valuable for producing dense thickets; handsome foliage and interesting burrs containing the nuts. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Holodiscus dumosus, Wild Spiraea. One of our most charming native shrubs, forming graceful clumps with slender arching branches, each terminating in an airy plume of creamy white or pink tinted flowers, which change so little in going to seed that the bush has the appearance of remaining in bloom for months. The northern Colorado plant is hardy north, while the southern forms are not. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Jamesia Americana, Wild Mock Orange. A low bush with velvety foliage, clusters of waxy white flowers which are delightfully fragrant and resemble Orange blossoms. Clumps, 1-2 feet, 25 cents.

Lonicera involucrata, Bush Honeysuckle. Handsome foliage, berries enclosed in a purple involucle which is even more showy than the yellow flowers. 1-2 feet, 20 cents.

***Opulaster glabratu*s**, (*Physocarpus*) Nine Bark. A beautiful shrub, resembling, and often included with the Spiraeas. Blooms very profusely in early spring, showy umbels of white or rose tinted flowers. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Opulaster Ramaleyi, Ramaley's Nine Bark or Spiraea. Exceedingly vigorous with healthy Maple-like foliage, flowers larger, more showy, and the plant dwarfer and more compact than the eastern species; blooms so profusely that the branches bend with the weight of the flowers. 3-4 feet, 35 cents; extra heavy clumps, 4-5 feet, very bushy, \$1.25.

Potentilla fruticosa, Shrubby Potentilla or Cinquefoil. A fine low-growing shrub which blooms all summer; flowers bright yellow. 1-2 feet, 25 cents; very heavy clumps, 75 cents.

Prunus Besseyi, Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. A dwarf shrub with spreading or reclining branches, handsome glossy foliage, fruit black or purple, variable in size and quality. A valuable shrub for landscape planting. 1½-2 feet, 20 cents.

Prunus Besseyi, variety, Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. This differs from the ordinary form in more upright larger growth, and somewhat larger fruit, which is nearly as large as the English Morello, but of indifferent quality. 3-4 feet, 20 cents.

Prunus melanocarpa, Choke Cherry. Early blooming, flowers in drooping racemes, fragrant; fruit black; a valuable ornamental. 3-4 feet, 20 cents.

Rhus glabra, Common Sumach. One of our most attractive shrubs at all seasons, the foliage is as graceful as a fern, and its autumn hues are the most brilliant of the native flora. It is so easily grown and so distinctly ornamental that it should be planted freely. 3-4 feet, 25 cents; \$15.00 per hundred.

Rhus glabra minor. Smaller and more slender than the common form, leaves smaller, darker green, very glossy above, silvery beneath. Fruit clusters small, bright red; a new sort and very desirable. 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Rhus trilobata, Three-leaved Sumach. A unique native shrub, of low, spreading habit, making billowy masses of dark green foliage, the lower branches reclining upon the ground; the leaves are small, trifoliate; the fruit is bright scarlet, in clusters, ripening in June or July and remaining fresh till winter. It will grow and thrive on our most desert hillsides and always seems overflowing with vitality, and seems immune from insects or disease. 1½-2 feet, 25 cents; 2-3 feet, 35 cents; 3-4 feet, 50 cents.

For other species of Rhus, see General List of Shrubs.

Ribes longiflorum, (Ribes aureum) Golden Currant. A beautiful large growing shrub of gracefully spreading form, handsome foliage and yellow clove-scented flowers and black or yellow fruit. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; very heavy specimen clumps, 4-5 feet, \$1.25 each.

Ribes cereum, Red Musk-Currant. A low bush, red flowers and fruit. 2-3 feet, bushy, 25 cents.

Ribes Coloradense, Colorado Black Currant. A low trailing species for shady places; very handsome lobed foliage, black fruit of agreeable musky flavor. 1-2 feet, 35 cents.

Ribes saxosum, Common Wild Gooseberry. A very ornamental half-trailing shrub, suitable for banks or the edge of shrubberies and will grow in dense shade if in moist soil. 2-3 feet, 20 cents.

Ribes, Upright Gooseberry. A distinct variety or species of robust upright habit with larger foliage, scarcely thorny, ornamental and producing an abundance of purple fruit. 2-3 feet, 30 cents.

Rosa Arkansana, Dwarf Prairie Rose. A foot or two tall, pale or deep rose, fragrant flowers in clusters. Collected, \$1.00 per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.

Rosa Fendleri, (R. Woodsii of former lists). Our tallest wild rose, flowers deep rose, single, in clusters. Collected, \$1.50 per dozen.

Rubus deliciosus, Thimble Berry or Flowering Raspberry. One of our choicest natives, with strong, branching, thornless canes, forming bushy clumps which in spring are weighted down with a profusion of fragrant snow white flowers as large as single roses, which they much resemble; very hardy and easily grown. Collected, 2-3 feet, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred; very bushy specimen clumps, 3-4 feet, \$1.25 each.

Salix exigua, Silver Willow. For streams and wet places this is exceptionally fine, but as it spreads from the root its use is somewhat restricted, as it is apt to crowd other shrubs. 3-5 feet, single plants, not clumps, 20 cents.

Salix Fendleriana, Colorado Golden Willow. A beautiful Willow of upright growth, forming dense symmetrical clumps about eight feet tall. Foliage glossy, branches bright yellow or russet; one of the most ornamental of all Willows, does not spread from the root, and seems to have no undesirable characteristic. Very strong specimen clumps, 5-7 feet, \$1.00 each.

Shepherdia argentea, Buffalo Berry. A large shrub of vigorous, thrifty habit, beautiful silvery white foliage, resembling Russian Olive to which it is related; berries very abundant, bright scarlet, acid but of desirable quality, ornamental, remaining on the bush many weeks in good condition. Of utmost hardiness and adaptability, growing naturally both on dry exposed bluffs, and in low wet alkaline soil. Of unique importance for landscape planting. Should be planted in groups to secure fruit, as it is bisexual. 1½-2 feet, 30 cents.

Symporicarpos occidentalis, Wolf Berry. A large-leaved sort with yellowish white berries; excellent for dry places or poor soils where few other shrubs will thrive. 15 cents; \$8.00 per hundred.

Symporicarpos pauciflorus, Small Snow Berry. A select form, fruiting more freely than the ordinary. 1-2 feet, 15 cents.

Vitis vulpina, Wild Grape, see Vines.

General List of Shrubs

In all plans for the laying out and improvement of the home grounds, whether large or small, for park or cemetery planting, or where landscape effects are to be produced or preserved, the use and proper arrangement of shrubs should be carefully considered. They are indispensable for creating naturalistic landscapes, and they afford a natural setting and finished appearance to the home which nothing else can give.

Properly arranged shrubbery will not encroach upon the lawn, but by partly concealing the sharp lines of boundaries and

buildings, will often add breadth to the apparent dimensions of the premises. Large shrubs and small trees may be arranged so as to effectively screen objectionable views and unsightly buildings, and at the same time create an air of seclusion for the home.

This list includes the choicest and hardiest of the exotic shrubs, and all are successful in this climate. Used in connection with the native shrubs and evergreens of the preceding pages, the utmost variety of desirable effects may be obtained.

A dozen shrubs of one kind will be sold for the price of ten.

***Amygdalus nana*, Rose Flowering Almond.** An old-fashioned shrub producing a profusion of double rose colored flowers in early spring. 2-3 feet, 35 cents; white variety, same price.

***Aralia spinosa*, Hercules Club.** A very luxuriant shrub with large bi-pinnate leaves of tropical appearance; upright spiny stems, panicles of white flowers. 3-4 feet, very strong, 40 cents.

Aralia pentaphylla, a handsome species with dark green foliage resembling the Engelmann Ivy or Virginia Creeper. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Berberis Aquifolium, Holly-leaved Barberry. An evergreen shrub resembling our native Oregon Grape, but of larger growth, reaching 2-3 feet. 1 foot, clumps, 35 cents.

Berberis Thunbergii, Japan Barberry. A graceful small shrub of dense habit, leaves small, bright green, turning in autumn to the most dazzling tones of orange, scarlet and crimson. Berries scarlet, persisting throughout the winter. One of the most beautiful shrubs in cultivation. 1½-2 feet bushy, 20 cents; 2-3 feet bushy, 35 cents.

Berberis vulgaris, Common Barberry. A most useful shrub, growing 4-6 feet, bristly-toothed foliage, racemes of showy yellow flowers, followed by the scarlet berries which remain until late in the winter. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea, Purple Barberry. A striking variety with deep purple foliage. The most satisfactory dark-leaved shrub. 2-3 feet, 30 cents.

Caragana arborecens, Siberian Tree-Clover or Pea Shrub. A handsome erect shrub with pinnate foliage, and clusters of yellow pea-shaped blossoms in spring and early summer; neat and very hardy. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Cephaelanthus occidentalis, Button Bush. A vigorous growing shrub about 4-6 feet tall, of bushy habit, large glossy foliage, round

flower heads an inch in diameter, creamy white, fragrant. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Cornus Siberica, Siberian Red-stemmed Dogwood. Has the brightest red bark of any shrub, *Cornus Baileyi*, (see native shrubs) being several shades deeper red. For winter effects, especially when combined with the Colorado Golden Willow, it is charming; entirely hardy. 2-3 feet, very bushy, 25 cents, \$15.00 per hundred; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Cornus stolonifera, Red Osier. Of more upright growth, branches purplish red. 2-3 feet, 20 cents; 4-5 feet, 35 cents.

Cornus stolonifera lutea, Yellow-stemmed Dogwood or Osier. A handsome variety with bright yellow branches, very effective when planted with other sorts. 1-1½ feet, 20 cents; 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Cydonia Japonica, Flowering or Japan Quince. Early-flowering spiny shrubs, flowers vermillion-scarlet, fruit about two inches in diameter, aromatic-fragrant. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet bushy, 40 cents.

***Deutzia* and *Diervilla* or Weigelia** are not sufficiently hardy for this climate.

Euonymus alatus, Cork-barked Wahoo or Burning Bush. A native of Japan with corky twigs, small red berries, foliage turning in autumn to a peculiar shade of rose-crimson. 50 cents.

Euonymus Europeus, Burning Bush or Strawberry Tree. A large shrub, 6-8 feet or larger, leaves large dark green, fruit four-lobed, rose pink, opening and disclosing the orange-coated seeds; branches green or purplish, often cork-winged. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Forsythia Fortunei, Golden Bells. A vigorous upright bush with slender arching branches; flowers pale yellow, appearing in great profusion before the leaves. 3-4 feet, 25 cents.

Forsythia viridissima, Dark green Forsythia. This has proven by far the hardiest

Forsythia in our nursery, standing 20 below zero without winter-killing. It is of rather compact habit, foliage very deep green, branches green all winter; not as tall as Fortunei, flowers similar and appearing at the same season. 2-3 feet, 30 cents; heavy clumps, 50 cents.

Ligustrum Ibota, Japanese Privet. One of the few kinds which are entirely hardy north. (See Hedge Plants.) Much used in landscape planting for its graceful habit and clusters of small, fragrant flowers followed by black fruit; used also for hedges. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Ligustrum Regelianum. Considered a variety of Ibota and equally hardy; differs in its more spreading and drooping habit; very attractive in flower and fruit. 1-1½ feet, 20 cents; 2-3 feet, 30 cents; 3-4 feet, 40 cents.

Lonicera tatarica, Bush Honeysuckle. One of the earliest shrubs to come into leaf, flowers pink, berries red or orange. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Lonicera tatarica alba, Similar to the last but with white flowers. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Lycium barbatum, Matrimony Vine. A trailing shrub, sometimes planted as a vine; one of the best things for covering dry banks or steep slopes, and on account of its dense matted growth will effectually prevent washing of the soil. 2-3 feet, 20 cents; \$12.50 per hundred.

Opulaster opulifolia, Nine Bark. (see under Native Shrubs.) The largest growing of the Spiraea group, attaining 8-10 feet; a vigorous hardy shrub with white flower clusters and reddish pods, handsome foliage. 3-4 feet, 25 cents; 6-7 feet heavy clumps, \$1.00.

Philadelphus coronarius, Mock Orange. A graceful shrub of particularly refined appearance; sprays of showy white four-parted fragrant flowers. 1-2 feet clumps, 25 cents.

Philadelphus grandiflorus, Large-flowered Mock Orange. A tall graceful shrub with arching branches, which bear a profusion of lovely pure white flowers. Sometimes called Syringa. 3-4 feet clumps, 30 cents.

Rhamnus frangula, Alder Buckthorn. A large thickly branched shrub, quite symmetrical, attractive as a single specimen. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Rhus glabra laciniata, Cut-leaved sumach. A dwarf variety with foliage as delicately cut as a fern, turning in the fall to vivid orange and scarlet. One of the best shrubs on our list. 1-2 feet, 35 cents.

Rhus typhina. Stag-Horn Sumach. Resembles the common Sumach, but is much larger; a very picturesque shrub, the stout branches in winter having a fanciful resemblance to stag antlers. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Rhus typhina laciniata. Cut-leaved Stag-Horn Sumach. This has foliage as beautifully cut as glabra laciniata but is a larger growing sort; not as large, however as the ordinary Stag-Horn. 2-3 feet, 35 cents. For

other sorts refer to Native Shrubs.

Rosa lucida. One of the finest of the small growing wild Roses of the eastern states. Very healthy, hardy and succeeds in cultivation even better than some of our natives. 2-3 feet, 25 cents.

Rosa rubiginosa, Sweet Brier. Sweet-scented foliage, single pink blossoms and red fruit persisting all winter. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Rosa Rugosa, A stout vigorous Rose with thick glossy foliage, blooms quite freely most of the summer, large showy red fruit. 2-3 feet, 30 cents; 3-4 feet, 45 cents.

Rosa rugosa alba, A desirable variety with white flowers. 1½-2 feet, 35 cents.

Roses, Hybrid Perpetuals, Hardy garden Roses. These are the hardiest of the ever-blooming class, and although they do not bloom as freely nor as constantly as the Hybrid Tea Roses, they are much more permanent and reliable. The varieties named below are the most successful and afford a good variety. All are outdoor grown, first class, two year old, 40 cents each; per dozen, \$4.00, for one kind or assorted.

Anna de Diesbach, bright pink.

General Jacqueminot, bright red.

Harrison Yellow, (June blooming.)

Jubilee, deep velvety crimson.

Madam Plantier, hardiest pure white.

Margaret Dickson, blush white.

Paul Neyron, deep shining rose.

Ulrich Brunner, crimson scarlet.

Sambucus Canadensis, American or Sweet Elder. A large shrub of magnificent proportions, leaves compound, flowers white, in very large flat topped cymes, fruit black. 2-3 feet, 30 cents.

Sambucus nigra laciniata, Cut-leaved Elder. A large shrub, sometimes 10-12 feet, of bushy habit, blooming freely, and one of the finest shrubs for foliage on our list. The leaves are a lark glossy green, and cut into fern-like segments; entirely hardy. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, heavy clumps, 50 cents.

EARLY FLOWERING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea arguta, Snow-Garland Spiraea. A remarkably floriferous and showy shrub, somewhat larger-growing than Thunbergii which it resembles. One of our finest early-flowering shrubs, and one of the first to bloom. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Spiraea prunifolia, Bridal Wreath. Double white flowers in long wreath-like sprays; a graceful shrub with shining foliage which turns to purplish red in autumn. 3-4 feet, clumps, 35 cents.

Spiraea Thunbergii, Thunberg's Spiraea. A small graceful shrub with numerous slender branches and minute foliage, giving a light, airy effect; leaves light green, flowers small, double, pure white, in greatest profusion. 1½-2 feet, 30 cents.

Spiraea Van Houttei, Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath. The pendulous branches sweeping to the ground with their load of snow-white flowers, makes the name, "Bridal Wreath," very appropriate; a grand and graceful shrub, exceptionally neat and attractive at all seasons. 1½-2 feet for hedges, 20 cents, \$12.00 per hundred; 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 30 cents; heavy clumps, 50 and 75 cents.

SUMMER-FLOWERING SPIRAEAS.

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer, Crimson Spiraea. A dwarf bushy sort about two feet tall with rosy crimson flowers in dense clusters all summer and until frost. Small, 20 cents; 1½-2 feet, 35 cents.

Spiraea callosa alba. This is best described as the White Anthony Waterer, being nearly identical with it except that the flowers are pure white. 1-1½ feet, very bushy clumps, 30 cents.

Spiraea Billardii, Billard's Spiraea. Flowers bright pink, produced in long dense panicles through the summer. 2-3 feet, clumps, 25 cents.

Spiraea Douglasii rosea, Douglas' Spiraea. A late summer-blooming bush with leaves silvery white underneath, flowers deep rose, in long dense upright clusters. 2-3 feet, clumps, 25 cents.

Spiraea Lindleyana, Elder-leaved Spiraea. A semi-herbaceous species dies down during the winter, but produces a luxuriant new growth, furnished with handsome foliage, each stem terminating in a large white flower-plume. Strong clumps, 35 cents.

Spiraea salicifolia alba, Willow-leaved Spiraea. An upright shrub, growing 5-7 feet tall, flowers white, in large pyramidal panicles, blooming most of the summer. 3-4 feet, 35 cents.

Spiraea tomentosa, a dwarf bush with small oblong clusters of deep rose pink flowers. 2-3 feet, 20 cents.

Symporicarpos racemosus. Large Snow Berry, the large white berries white as wax and remaining so all summer make this a most delightful acquisition, and should be associated with the red berried species in every shrub collection. 3-4 feet, 25 cents.

Symporicarpos vulgaris, Indian Currant. This is not only one of the best foliage shrubs for massing, but it bears a profusion of bright red berries which in this climate remain fresh nearly all winter; succeeds almost anywhere. 2-3 feet, clumps, 25 cents.

Syringa Pekinensis, Chinese Lilac. This is a summer blooming sort with white panicles of white flowers and may be pruned to a single trunk making a small tree. 4-5 feet, 35 cents.

Syringa Persica, Persian Lilac. A graceful shrub with slender branches, bushy habit, blooms a little later than the Common Lilac. 2-3 feet, 35 cents.

Syringa Persica alba, White Persian Lilac. Variety with flowers white with slight bluish tinge. 1½-2 feet, clumps, 35 cents.

Syringa Rothomagensis, Red Persian or Rouen Lilac. A choice variety very similar to the Persian but of more vigorous habit; thrifty and free blooming. 2-3 feet, bushy, 35 cents.

Syringa vulgaris, Common Lilac. A well known and long cherished shrub with attractive foliage, always healthy and free from insects, flowers deliciously fragrant. 2-3 feet, clumps, 25 cents.

Syringa vulgaris alba, pure white variety, 2-3 feet, 30 cents.



Syringa, Garden Lilac

VARIETIES OF SYRINGA VULGARIS.

During recent years various French growers have attained marvelous success in improving the Lilac. Many of the new varieties have double flowers of rare beauty and excellence. The individual flowers of the double sorts are perfectly formed, the panicles of largest size, and the bushes bloom as freely and are as hardy as the singles. The new single varieties have very large and perfect individual flowers, of improved clear colors, and immense panicles. All have the delicious perfume of the common Lilac. Lilacs improve with age, endure neglect, but respond freely to good care and favorable conditions. This is especially true of the improved forms. The following varieties are supplied in strong bushes, 2-3 feet, 75 cents each, except as noted.

Alphonse Lavalle, double, blue, shaded violet.

Charles X., single, large loose truss, reddish purple.

Emile Lemoine, double, very large perfect form, rosy lilac.

Frau Bertha Dammann, single, pure white, very fine.

Jean Bart, double, large compact panicle, rosy carmine.

Josikea, single, small panicles, blooms a month later; 50 cents.

La Tour d' Auvergne, double, very large, violet purple.

Ludwig Spath, single, individual flowers and panicle large, very deep purple; superb.

Madame Lemoine, double, exquisite flower, pure white.

Michael Buchner, very double, large panicle, pale lilac.

Rubra de Marly, single, rosy lilac, 35 cents.

Viburnum Lantana, Wayfaring Tree. A large shrub, leaves wrinkled, dark green above, downy beneath, with coarsely toothed margins; flowers pure white, in flat-topped clusters. 2-3 feet, 30 cents.

Viburnum Lentago, see Native Shrubs.

Viburnum opulus, High Bush Cranberry. A handsome shrub 8-10 feet tall, with spreading bushy habit; flowers in large flat clusters, followed by showy red fruit. 2-3 feet, 30 cents; 3-4 feet, 40 cents.

Viburnum opulus sterilis, Common Snowball. A grand old-fashioned shrub with showy flowers in large globular clusters; one of the best of flowering shrubs. 2-3 feet, 25 cents; 3-4 feet, 35 cents.



Hedge Plants

HEDGE PLANTS.

For Colorado the best plant for a trimmed hedge is the very hardy form of *Ligustrum vulgare*, Common Privet, and which is shown in the above photograph of one of the first hedges planted in Boulder. The original stock was brought from Sweden, and is not only the hardest but also the most compact growing of any I have ever seen. The hedge shown above was planted in a single row with the following preparation:—a trench was first dug a foot deep and a foot in width. In the bottom of this trench old rotted manure was spread six inches deep and thoroughly spaded into the soil underneath. Then the plants were set eight

inches apart and five or six inches deeper than they grew in the nursery, so that when the trench was filled with soil and thoroughly tamped around the plants the side branches were partly covered with earth.

These branches soon take root and make the hedge perfectly tight at the bottom. After the plants have been set as described trim down to six inches and once or twice more during the season, allowing the advance each time of two or three inches only. Trim frequently thereafter, allowing only small advances each time until the desired height is attained. You will find no better method of planting ,and no better or harder stock.

Ligustrum vulgare, same stock as shown in the photograph, 2 years old. \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Large plants for gateways, 75c per pair.

Ligustrum Ibota, 1½-2 feet, \$8.00 per 100.

Ligustrum Regelianum. This Privet makes a low spreading growth, the ends of the branches drooping to the ground. It should not be sheared. 1½-2 feet, \$2.50 per 12; \$17.00 per 100.

Ligustrum ovalifolium, California Privet. This Privet is not hardy in Colorado; considerable has been planted through mistake or otherwise, and all such should be replaced as it cannot give satisfaction.

Berberis Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry. This makes a delightfully informal hedge not exceeding three feet in height, grows sufficiently even without shearing. 1-1½ feet, \$12.00 per 100.

Euonymus radicans variegata. A Japanese evergreen shrub with variegated green and white foliage, which is perfectly hardy the foliage remaining in perfect condition throughout the winter. It may be sheared to a formal edging six inches high, and is much better than Box, as it will not sunburn. Clumps, \$2.50 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

Rosa rugosa and **Rosa rubiginosa** are sometimes used for hedges or screens, (see under shrubs for prices.)

Spiraea Van Houttei, is one of the best shrubs for flowering hedge or screen. 1½-2 feet, \$12.00 per 100.

Viburnum opulus nanus, Baby Snowball. Will make a dense edging one foot high, and can be sheared as true as a wall. The foliage is a rich healthy green, quite small, and the plant never blooms. Clumps, \$2.50 per 12, \$18.00 per 100.



Vines and Climbers

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

No planting scheme for the home is complete without vines. They eliminate stiffness, cover bare walls and arbors, make effective screens, and convert unsightly objects into bowers of beauty.

The kinds available for this climate afford ample opportunities for the manifestation of good taste in their selection and arrangement. Plant vines in abundance, see that they have sufficient depth of good, fertile soil, and do not neglect them. Too often

they are planted in a mixture of subsoil, brickbats and building refuse; their success is of sufficient importance to warrant liberal attention to their simple requirements.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni, Engelmann's Ivy. For Colorado this is without exception the best vine for covering brick or stone walls, upon which it climbs and clings firmly by means of disc-bearing tendrils, requiring no other support. It grows rapidly and is entirely hardy and thrives under many conditions, growing equally well on either north or south exposures. It is a vine

of neat appearance, thrifty and healthy, more slender and with smaller foliage than the native Woodbine; the leaves are five-parted, and in autumn assume most brilliant hues of red and crimson. It is also suitable for arbors and trellises, and may be allowed to climb the trunks of large trees without injury. I carry a large stock and will quote price on any quantity. Strong 3 year old vines, 25 cents; \$2.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis vitacea, Native Woodbine. An exceedingly hardy and vigorous vine, climbing by tendrils and will climb rapidly and extensively upon netting or other support. Strong 3 year old, 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

Aristolochia macrophylla, Dutchman's Pipe. A magnificent vine for porches, the very large, heart-shaped leaves making a dense shade. 50 cents.

Bignonia radicans, Trumpet Creeper. Very showy orange red, trumpet-shaped flowers. 25 cents.

Celastrus scandens, American Bittersweet. A twining woody vine with remarkably showy fruits which in this climate remain a bright vermillion red all winter. 25 cents.

Clematis coccinea, Scarlet Clematis. An herbaceous vine, coming up from the ground each season, growing rapidly and producing in constant succession from June till frost, bright scarlet, bell-shaped flowers, followed by seed plumes which remain till winter. 25 cents.

Clematis crispa, very similar, but flowers lavender or purple, fragrant. 25 cents.

Clematis ligusticifolia, Native White Clematis. A rapid-growing climber affording a heavy shade; shown growing over the

porch in the preceding photograph. 25 cents.

Clematis paniculata, Japanese Clematis. One of our hardest and most valuable climbers, the dark glossy foliage affording a dense shade; the clusters of fragrant white flowers are born in such profusion as to nearly hide the foliage for weeks. Strong roots, 25 cents; extra clumps, 50 cents.

Euonymus radicans. This may be used as a substitute for English Ivy; it is the hardiest evergreen vine in cultivation. It will cling to a tree trunk or wall, but does best planted with Engelmann's Ivy which it will use for a support and thus climb to a considerable height, clothing the latter with green foliage all winter. Clumps, 30 cents.

Euonymus radicans variegata. Fully as hardy and useful as a ground trailer but shows little disposition to climb. 25 cents.

Lonicera Halleana, Hall's Fragrant Japanese Honeysuckle. Nearly evergreen foliage, flowers white, turning yellow, deliciously fragrant. Strong vines, 35 cents.

Lonicera sempervirens, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Flowers scarlet blooming all summer, coral-red berries. Extra strong vines, 35 cents.

Lycium barbatum, Matrimony Vine. 20 cents; see shrubs for description.

Vitis vulpina, Wild Grape Vine. Valuable for arbors, fences or for covering anything where luxuriant growth of foliage is desired. Will endure adverse conditions. Strong 3 year vines, 25 cents.

Wisteria frutescens, American Purple Wisteria. The hardest and best sort for this climate; a grand vine with showy flowers, and needs a rich loamy soil for best development. 25 cents.

Fruit Department

The importance of having fruit trees true to name needs no argument; it is a first consideration. The established nurseryman who sells direct to the planter has a selfish interest at stake in supplying trees true to name if he values his reputation. The tree-vending stranger who comes from nowhere, and returns to the same place after securing your money, has not the same grounds for honesty. Incidentally, you will pay him a liberal commission, which is fair enough, but quite unnecessary according to our modern and more economical methods.

It is not only cheaper but more convenient to make your selection from the catalogue at your leisure, send in your order, and if you think of anything later it may be added by means of a postal card, and the stock will be delivered through your nearest freight or express office at the proper season for planting.

Whenever desired, I will procure for customers other varieties of fruit at reasonable prices, as my facilities for securing all kinds of stock at short notice are unexcelled. On large orders I will submit special estimates which will be well worth your while.

A dozen of one class, as of apples, will be sold at the price of ten, either one kind or assorted, but a dozen trees including both apples and cherries will be charged at the single rate. 25 plants will be sold at the hundred rate.

APPLES, size 4-5 feet, 25 cents.
Varieties:

- ✓ Yellow Transparent, Summer.
- ✓ Wealthy, Summer and Fall.
- ✓ Johnathan, Winter.
- ✓ Grimes Golden, Winter.
- ✓ Staymans Wine Sap, Winter.
- ✓ Transcendent, Crab Apple.

PEAR, Seckel, 4-5 feet, 40 cents.

CHEERRY, size 4-5 feet, 30 cents.

Varieties: Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency.

PLUM, 4-5 feet, 30 cents.

Varieties: Lombard, German Prune, Bradshaw.

GRAPE, 2 year, No. 1, 15 cents.

Varieties: Agawam, red; Concord, black; Deleware, red.

CURRENT, 2 year, No. 1, 15 cents.

Varieties: Red Dutch, Fay's Prolific, White Grape.

GOOSEBERRY, 2 year, No. 1, 20 cents.

Varieties: Oregon Champion, Smith's Improved.

BLACKBERRY, \$1.00 per dozen, \$6.00 per hundred.

RED RASPBERRY, Marlborough, 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per hundred.

ASPARAGUS, 2 year, 60 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per hundred.

RHUBARB, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per hundred.



Acanthus



Aster Nova-Angliae



Aquilegia a

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

In the revival of the old-fashioned gardens, in which Hardy Herbaceous Perennials play so important a part, we have evidence of the fact, that no class of plants cultivated for purely ornamental purposes has made such rapid strides in public favor as this, which includes the Columbine, Iris, Lily, Phlox, Paeonia and scores of others, comprising old time favorites and new ones from every quarter of the earth; of this latter class our own Rocky Mountains has contributed a very important share.

Many perennials can be planted equally well in spring and autumn, but I particularly suggest autumn planting for Paeonias, Lilies and most of our native flowers, as the roots of these make a strong growth before winter, and the plants are ready to put forth their best efforts the following spring. In view of this, do not consider the following list complete until you have received my Catalogue for Autumn, 1910, which I expect to have ready the last of August.

The plants which I supply are all strong, field grown, first class in every respect, and with reasonable care will bloom the first season. Such stock should not be compared with the "mailing size" rooted cuttings propagated under glass, and which cannot

survive early planting in our climate. The soil of my nursery is especially suited to the growing of this class of stock, and I invite personal inspection.

(Prices, except where noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen.)

Aconitum autumnale, Monkshood. Purplish blue flowers in September.

Aconitum Fischeri. Pale blue, large and showy, August, September.

Acorus Calamus variegatus, Variegated Sweet Flag. Foliage striped green and creamy white. 25 cents each.

Aquilegia coerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. The state flower; very large, blue and white, long slender spurs.

Aquilegia Canadensis. Beautiful red and yellow variety of the eastern states.

Asclepias incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. Tall with showy clusters of pink or red flowers all summer; will grow in wet or dry soil.

Asclepias tuberosa, Butterfly-weed. A beautiful plant two feet tall, native of Kansas, with showy umbels of orange or vermillion red flowers nearly all summer. 25 cents.

Aster Nova-Anglaea, New England Aster. These showy perennial Aster are becoming

more and more popular as garden plants on account of their beauty and the wealth of blossoms which are produced in autumn when flowers are scarce. Flowers deep violet purple, more than inch in diameter. 25 cents.

Aster Nova-Anglaea rosea, a lovely variety with rose-pink flowers same size as the last. 25 cents.

Aster Nova-Anglaea rubra, flowers a very deep shade of rose. 25 cents.

Aster, Glorie de Nancy. A most exquisite variety with flowers fully an inch and one-half in diameter, pure white with purplish center. 25 cents.

Callirhoe involucrata, Poppy Mallow. A beautiful trailing plant with showy crimson flowers from June till frost.

HERBACEOUS CLEMATIS.

The following are not vines, but are low growing, bushy plants which are soft stemmed and come up year after year from the root, and have ornamental foliage and showy flowers.

Clematis Davidiana. (see cut.) A most desirable variety growing about two feet tall with many showy clusters of lavender blue flowers through August and September. 25 cents each.

Clematis Douglasii. A native species with fine silky foliage and deep purple flowers. April, May. 25 cents.

Clematis Fremontii. A rare sort with undivided foliage from the plains of western Kansas. 25 cents.

Clematis integrifolia. Deep blue flowers three or four inches across, in great profusion, July and August.

Clematis recta. Two to three feet tall, pure white flowers. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Clematis stans. Like Davidiana, but has larger foliage and white flowers. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Convallaria majalis, variety, Fortin's Giant Lily-of-the-Valley. The largest and finest form, for out-door planting. It may not show much superiority the first season but when established the pure white bells are fully twice the size of the common variety and exquisitely fragrant.

Coreopsis palmata. Masses of golden yellow flowers, July and August, on neat plants a foot high, with finely divided foliage.

Coreopsis verticillata. A smaller, bushier plant; blooms earlier.

Delphinium formosum. Perennial Larkspur. Flowers deep indigo blue, larger than a silver dollar, in long spikes; very showy and fine for cutting. (See cut.) 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Dicentra spectabilis. Dieletra or Bleeding Heart. An old favorite; its long drooping racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers are very attractive; will grow in shade. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Eulalia gracillima. An ornamental Japanese grass, making elegant clumps 3-4 feet



Clematis Davidiana

tall, with plumes in autumn. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina. Zebra grass. A larger growing sort, the foliage cross barred with yellow; very striking. Clumps, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

HARDY FERNS.

For planting in densely shaded places where flowering plants will not thrive, there is nothing more satisfactory than Hardy Ferns. The essential requirements for success with ferns are shade, plenty of moisture, and a soil rich in black humus or leaf mold. If these things are not lacking a most delightful effect can be produced by planting a Fern border along a north wall, with which may be planted violets, or other small, shade-loving flowers.

Aspidium achrosticoides. One foot tall, evergreen, known as the Christmas Fern; one of the best to plant in front of the larger kinds.

Aspidium Braunii. A low evergreen with elegant finely cut fronds. 25 cents.

Aspidium Felix-mas. Two feet, forms large clumps of dark green foliage; one of the very best.

Aspidium Goldianum. A magnificent, large growing fern with light green fronds of leathery texture; rare and desirable. 35 cents.

Aspidium marginale. 1½ feet, easily grown, very handsome, remains green nearly all winter.

Onoclea struthiopteris. Ostrich Fern. One of the grandest of hardy ferns; the fronds grow about three feet tall and stand in a vase-like position; easily grown. 25 cents.

Woodsia scopulina. A small native which may be used in dry places.

Funkia lanceolata. Blue Plantian Lily.
Funkia subcordata grandiflora. Pure white, lily-like fragrant flowers and handsome foliage. 25 cents.

Gentiana Andrewsii. Blue Gentian. Very showy blue flowers in late autumn. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Geranium pratense album. Hardy White Geranium or Cranesbill. Flowers pure white all summer.

Geranium Richardsonii album. Native petals white, blooms all summer.

Geranium sanguineum. Flowers bright violet red, blooms all summer; beautiful autumn foliage.

Helenium autumnale superbum. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, masses of Golden yellow flowers, as showy as Golden Glow, and more desirable for cutting.

Helianthus Maximiliani, Perennial Sunflower, 6 to 8 feet tall, large yellow flowers, very late.

Helianthus sparsiflorus. An improved, single-flowered variety, 6 to 8 feet tall, producing masses of golden flowers with quilled rays like a Cactus Dahlia, and on long stems, making it one of the finest for cut flowers; August, September.

Helianthus, Wooley Dod. One of the best late flowering, golden yellow.

Helianthus multiflorus maximus. Immense single golden yellow flowers with broad overlapping rays. 25 cents.



German Iris

HEMEROCALLIS. Yellow Day Lily.

Popular hardy Liliaceous plants with tuberous roots, and which succeed everywhere. The flowers resemble lilies, and are 3 to 6 inches broad, bourn on many slender stems well above the foliage.

Hemerocallis flava, Lemon Lily. Flowers pure lemon-yellow, very fragrant, in great profusion during June and July; 3 feet high.

Hemerocallis Florham. A new hybrid variety with deep golden yellow flowers of largest size and a persistent bloomer. This and the Lemon Lily cannot be too highly commended. 25 cents.

Hemerocallis fulva. Corn Lily. Flowers deep orange.

Hemerocallis fulva plena, variety with double flowers.

Hemerocallis Kwanso plena. The largest of all, growing 5 to 6 feet tall; large perfectly double flowers, deep orange shaded darker toward the center. 20 cents.

Hemerocallis Middendorfii. Very dwarf flowers deep golden yellow.

Hemerocallis Thunbergii. Lemon yellow, late.



Delphinium



Coreopsis



Hardy Geranium



Japanese Iris

JAPANESE IRIS.

Much space would be required to fully describe these wonderful Japanese creations which rank among the most superb of our hardy flowers. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue five or six weeks. The flowers frequently measure 7 to 9 inches across, and the variety and richness of their coloring and exquisite veining is not equaled in the floral world. The number of varieties grown by the Japanese is very great, but many of these are not sufficiently distinct for the ordinary gardener. Out of a large collection imported directly from Japan, which I have been growing and propagating here for six or seven years, I offer a number of fine sorts which are fully acclimated. Some are double, having six large petals, some have more than six petals, the single varieties have only three. Price for named varieties, my selection, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

GERMAN IRIS, Fleur de Lis.

No garden or flower border is complete without a few of these beautiful spring flowering plants whose flowers are rivaled only by the Orchids in richness and delicacy of coloring; very easily grown, improving from

year to year. The following named sorts embrace the most desirable of many varieties; price, any variety, 15 cents.

- Flavescens*, pale yellow.
- Florentina alba*, white, tinge of blue.
- Grachus*, yellow, veined purple.
- Mad. Chereau*, white, edged blue.
- Plumeri*, deep coppery bronze.
- Rigolett*, golden yellow and maroon.
- Tinaea*, delicate lavender.
- Spectabilis*, deep violet purple.

MISCELLANEOUS IRIS.

Iris pumila hybrida. Improved varieties of the early dwarf Iris, growing only six inches high but with large showy flowers in the following colors: *Cyanea*, rich royal purple; *Eburnea*, white, shaded cream; *Florida*, lemon yellow, shaded darker; *Formosa*, upper petals deep violet blue, lower petals light violet. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.

Iris pseudacorus, Yellow Iris. Pure Golden yellow flowers, grows 2-3 feet tall.

Iris graminea. A small species with bright purple flowers. 10 cents each. \$1.00 per 12.

Iris Missouriensis. A handsome native species with pale lavender flowers. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.

Iris Sibirica. Handsome deep violet flowers. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.

Lespedeza Japonica, Japanese Bush-Clover. A bushy plant forming large clumps 3-4 feet tall with slender wiry branches, drooping very gracefully in September with a profusion of white pea-shaped flowers; very lovely for cutting and blooms at a season when desirable flowers are scarce. Strong clumps that will blossom this season, 35 cents.

Lespedeza Sieboldi, (*Desmodium penduliflorum*.) Very like the last but blooms a week or two earlier. The flowers are deep rose purple, in long drooping, panicled racemes, very graceful; like all other plants of the clover family it is perfectly at home in Colorado. Both species are very desirable for the shrubbery-foreground or the flower border. Strong clumps that will bloom this season, 35 cents.

Liatris punctata. Rose purple flowers in spikes a foot high; a native sort blooming in July and August. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.

Liatris pycnostachia, Kansas Gay Feather. Flower spikes very dense, 4-5 feet tall, September and October.

LILIES.

Every garden should have a few Lilies. They are matchless among hardy garden plants for stately habit, beauty of form and variety of color. They commence flowering in May and June, and with the various species maintain a continuous and unbroken succession until frost. More than a score of the very finest are well adapted to the climate of Colorado. All of the following

sorts are succeeding perfectly in my nursery, and many others are under trial. A moist but well drained mellow soil will give best results with Lilies.

L. Canadense. 4 feet. An American Lily with yellow bell-shaped flowers spotted with brown.

L. Carolinianum. A rare native Lily from the mountains of North Carolina; orange-red flowers. 20 cents.

L. Elegans. 1-2 foot. The varieties of *Lilium elegans* are the most distinct of any Lily, varying in color from lemon yellow to crimson, with early and late blooming sorts. The following are very distinct.

Aurora. Deep golden yellow, flamed and tipped with red. 20 cents.

Cloth of Gold. Orange yellow, unspotted. 50 cents.

Incomparable. Deep ox-blood crimson, spotted black; very rich. 25 cents.

Leonard Joerg. Bright orange, large flowers and very thrifty. 25 cents.

Robusta. Golden yellow, heavily spotted with dark brown. 20 cents.

L. Grayi. 3 feet. A native of the North Carolina Mountains with dark red bell-shaped flowers. 20 cents.

L. Superbum. 6 feet. The most magnificent American Lily; thrives everywhere; flowers 15 to 40 on each stem, orange red.

L. Tigrinum Splendens. 4 feet. The improved Tiger Lily.

L. Tigrinum, Double. This is really a handsome flower and not a monstrosity.

L. Wallacei. 1 foot. Very free blooming producing several stems from each bulb; flowers bright apricot.



Mallow Marvel

MALLOW MARVELS.

The new Meehan Mallow Marvels bid fair to be the best hardy flower creation of the decade. They make large bushy plants 4-5 feet tall, blooming constantly from August until severe frost. The form of the flowers

is shown in our cover illustration, but no picture can do them justice; they are of extremely large size, 6-9 inches across, yet have a delicate satiny texture, far removed from coarseness. The colors are very clear, pure white, pink, red, and crimson, all with deeper colored centers. Easily grown, entirely hardy, thriving in any good soil with plenty of sunshine and moisture. The large two year old roots which I offer will bloom this season, and are offered in separate colors at \$1.00 each, the set of four colors for \$3.50.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX.

Varieties and Hybrids of Phlox Decussata.

Probably no other group of hardy flowers will afford such a glorious display in the garden for so long a season as this, which gives a profusion of bloom from June until late autumn. The recent varieties show remarkable improvement in the rich and varied colors; greater refinement and vigor of constitution, and much larger flowers, many of which will measure larger than a silver dollar. No plants in our entire collection are more easily grown, and few will respond so quickly and liberally to good treatment. All are strong plants which will bloom this season. Price 15 cents each, \$1.50 per 12, except where noted.

Aquillon. Pink, large crimson eye.

Blanc Nain. Dwarf, pure white.

C. Commerell. Pink, suffused deep rose, rather dwarf, very large flower.

Consel H. Trost. Rich rose-crimson, bright purple eye, very effective.

Coquelicot. Fine pure scarlet, with deeper eye.

Cortez. Crimson carmine, lighter center shaded orange red. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Crepuscule. Gray-lilac with mauve center, white eye; immense flower.

Eclaireur. Rose purple with lighter halo, large flower.

Etna. Salmon scarlet, crimson eye.

F. G. Von Lassburg. The largest flowered and purest white Phlox in cultivation. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Miss Lingard. May to October pure white with faint violet eye, a remarkably fine sort.

Le Mahdi. Deep violet purple with darker eye. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Papillon. Lilac, rayed purple.

Pantheon. Rose pink, lighter halo, large flower.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret red eye.

Von Hochberg. The ideal crimson Phlox; the richest of its color. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

EARLY PHLOX.

All of the following bloom early in the season and some are the earliest of spring flowers. The varieties of *Phlox subulata* are among the most valuable of hardy

plants for rock work and carpet-bedding.

Phlox glaberrima, bright purple, rather tall, May and June.

Phlox divaricata. Native of Wisconsin, flowers delicate lilac, April.

Phlox ovata. Dwarf, early, flowers large bright rose pink.

Phlox pilosa. Flowers rose, pink or lavender, with deeper eye; April.

Phlox subulata. Moss Pink. Pretty moss-like evergreen foliage, literally hidden under masses of bloom in March and April. Fine for rockery or borders, or for carpeting graves.

Atropurpurea, purplish rose.

Lilacina, light lilac.

Rosea, bright rose.

The Bride, white with pink eye. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES.

Fall planting of Peonies is recommended when practicable. They may, however, be planted safely in the spring if done before the new growth begins. They start into growth so early that the season for spring planting is very brief. After the growth is several inches above the ground they cannot be packed safely for shipment and orders must be declined or deferred until fall. For a full list of varieties and prices, see catalogue of last autumn, a copy of which will be sent on application.

Physostegia Virginica. Bright pink tubular flowers in long spikes; forms handsome bushy clumps. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.

Physostegia virginica alba. A pure white variety; blooms nearly all summer. 10 cents each, \$1.00 per 12.

Platycodon grandiflora. Chinese-Bell-flower. Deep blue, broad bell shaped flowers of large size, in continual succession all summer. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Platycodon grandiflora alba. Flower white. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Potentilla hybrida. Charming plants, easily grown, with brilliant double, rose-like flowers in great profusion, from June to August. The following choice varieties:

Hamlet, dark rich crimson.

Lemon Queen, pure yellow.

Perfecta, vermillion, yellow center.

Vulcan, glistening red.

Salvia azurea grandiflora. A native of Colorado and Western Kansas, growing three feet tall, producing large sprays of pale blue flowers in August and September.

Salvia Pitcheri. Seems to be identical, except that the flowers are deep indigo blue, beginning to bloom about two weeks later, continuing till severe freezing weather.

Sidalcea candida. Indian Mallow. A handsome native with white flowers; suitable for wet soil.

Sidalcea oregana. Long spikes of rose violet flowers, May and June.

SPIRAEA.

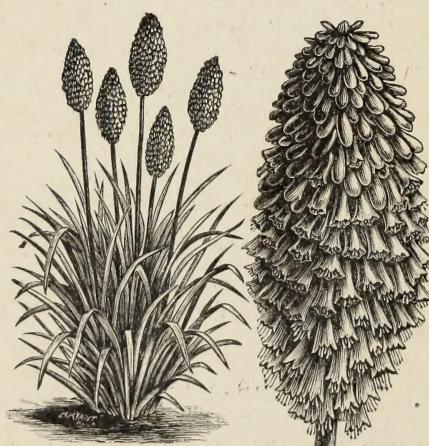
Goat's Beard, Meadow Sweet.

Handsome plants for the border with small flowers in feathery plumes on long stems and elegant for cutting; foliage various, always attractive; thrive best with plenty of moisture.

Spiraea Aruncus. Goat's Beard. Long feathery panicles of white flowers in June and July; 3-5 feet tall. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Spiraea filipendula, Dropwort. (See cut.) Numerous corymbs of white flowers, on stems two feet tall, pretty fern-like foliage.

Spiraea Gigantea. Forms a bold clump 5 to 6 feet high, with palmate leaves and immense heads of small white flowers; July to September. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.



Tritoma Pfitzera



Hybrid Potentilla

*Spiraea filipendula*

Spiraea lobata. Meadow Sweet. Large feathery plumes of carmine rose flowers.

Spiraea Ulmaria plena. An elegant variety with double white flowers. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Statice latifolia. Sea Lavender. Immense open panicles of small blue flowers which keep for months. (See cut.) 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

TRITOMA.

Flame Flower, Torch Lily.

Red Hot Poker.

No flower compels such instant attention and admiration as the new hardy Everblooming Torch Lily, Tritoma Pfitzeri. As a bedding plant it surpasses the finest Cannas or Gladiolus in attractiveness and brilliancy. It blooms incessantly from July until long after severe frosts have cut down other flowers. It is perfectly hardy in Boulder, our dry winters are exactly suited to its requirements. Small plants set early in the spring will bloom the same season and with increas-

ing vigor year by year. It should be planted in masses and scattered about the shrubbery to afford plenty for cutting for which it is especially valuable, keeping in perfect condition for more than a week; cutting also increases the tendency to bloom. The other varieties offered are early blooming and most of them bloom quite constantly through the season. Where the climate is unusually severe, they may be dug late in the fall and stored in sand on the cellar bottom.

Chrysanta, flowers pure canary yellow, August and September. 50 cents.

Obelisque, large spikes of saffron-yellow, 3-4 feet tall, July and August. 25 cents.

Pfitzeri. Everblooming Torch Lily, in bloom from July to November, stems 3-4 feet high, flower spikes a foot long of brilliant flaming red. 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$15.00 per 100.

Quaterniana. This novel variety flowers in May and June in large spikes of orange red, the older florets changing to yellow as they mature; 3-4 feet. 50 cents each, \$5.00 per 12.

Saundersi. Early and free bloomer, deep coral red, changing to chrome yellow. 50 cents each.

Yucca glauca. Known locally as Soapweed; a very hardy native with stiff evergreen foliage and very large white or purple tinted flowers; can be grown in dry, bleak or exposed positions. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

Yucca filamentosa. Among the very best of foliage and flowering plants and is much used in landscape planting among shrubs and in groups, and is effective and at home anywhere. The Yuccas are evergreen, and for tropical effects are unequaled among hardy plants. 25 cents each, \$2.50 per 12.

*Statice latifolia*

